

The field school offers a number of formal classes that can be taken to earn college credit through Emporia State University or simply to learn more about a particular topic. Specific class times will be listed in the registration packet.

#### Archeological Fieldwork

**Instructor: KSHS Archeology Staff**

In this field/laboratory course students receive on-the-job training by direct participation in site survey/excavation and artifact processing. Instruction is given concerning the survey techniques, excavation methods (including use of hand tools, removal and preservation of archeological materials, and record keeping), and laboratory procedures. A total of 40 hours of work is necessary to complete the course; up to 20 of these hours can be spent in the field laboratory. To allow for possible rain days, students would be wise to start work on the first day of the project and continue until they have completed 40 hours.

#### Archeological Site Survey

**Instructor: Martin Stein**

The survey class provides an introduction to the methods used in the finding and recording of archeological sites. Instruction pertaining to the identification of cultural materials, basic map reading, topographic interpretation, and filling out KSHS site forms is combined with field activities.

#### Field and Laboratory Photography

**Instructors: Tim Weston and Craig Cooper**

Through lecture and hands-on experience, this class deals with the photographic documentation of archeological evidence. Photographic equipment, films, techniques for field and specimen photography, the dos and don'ts of digital photography, and the storage and filing of photographs will be discussed. A limited number of 35mm SLR cameras will be provided for instruction. Personal cameras are welcome.

#### Historical Archeology

**Instructor: Anne Bauer**

The class provides an overview of the field of historical archeology, which in Kansas includes American Indian, Euro-American, and other sites occupied within the last 450 years. Discussion of methods and theory will be supplemented by an introduction to historical artifacts and possible field trips.

#### Historic Rural Architecture

**Instructor: Historic Preservation Staff**

Students learn to identify, describe, date, and preserve historic barns, outbuildings, and farmsteads.

# Westward Ho to Kanorado!



During the 2003 field season, a concentration of in situ mammoth bones was uncovered in excavation units in the lower level at 14SN105.

Less than one more mile west and the 2005 Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) field school would be in Colorado. But by staying just east of the state line, project volunteers will have a rare opportunity to work on a cluster of sites that represents one of the most important archeological finds in the High Plains and perhaps North America.

The Kanorado locality is in Middle Beaver Creek valley near the community of Kanorado in northwestern Kansas. At Kanorado, three stratified sites—14SN101, 14SN105, and 14SN106—are within several hundred meters of each other. Artificial channels excavated by the Kansas Department of Transportation nearly 30 years ago exposed lithic artifacts and the remains of extinct late Pleistocene fauna (mammoth and camel) in alluvium beneath a low terrace of Middle Beaver Creek.

The Denver Museum conducted excavations at Kanorado in 1976 and

1981, but that effort focused on faunal remains; the presence of possible artifacts was only casually noted. However, in 2002 Dr. Steven Holen, curator of archaeology at the Denver Museum of Nature & Science, and Dr. Jack Hofman, associate professor of anthropology at the University of Kansas (KU), conducted limited archeological testing at Kanorado. Their

findings suggested the presence of a Clovis component at 14SN105 and 14SN101.

In June of 2003 and 2004, KU's Odyssey Archaeological Research Program, under the direction of Dr. Rolfe Mandel, became involved in research at Kanorado. With

support from Odyssey, KU and the Denver Museum of Nature & Science combined their research teams and tested 14SN105 and 14SN101. Their excavations revealed the presence of at least two mammoths and a camel in a deeply buried context at 14SN105. Also, artifacts of exotic stone were recorded



(Above) An archeologist works carefully to expose mammoth fibula, vertebra, and rib at 14SN105.

(Right) Archeologists also excavated units in the upper part of the buried soil at the Kanorado Locality.



in a buried soil. A suite of radiocarbon ages, determined on mammoth and camel bones, suggests that the site dates to about 12,200 years before present (Pre-Clovis). However, the stratigraphic relationship of a distinct lithic component and extinct fauna is uncertain. Nevertheless, there is at least one early cultural component at 14SN105, and 14SN101 and 14SN106 also have buried cultural components that may date to Clovis or Pre-Clovis time.

The Kansas Geological Survey, KU Department of Anthropology, and Denver Museum of Nature & Science will join forces with the Kansas State

Historical Society (KSHS) and Kansas Anthropological Association (KAA) for the 2005 KATP field school. With support from the Odyssey Archaeological Research Fund, crews will concentrate on the buried soil at 14SN101, 14SN105, and 14SN106. The objective of this effort will be to address questions raised during previous studies at the locality: How many discrete cultural horizons are represented in and below the buried soil? What are the cultural affiliations and ages of these horizons? What is the nature of the archeological materials? What is the stratigraphic relationship of the cultural materials and faunal remains? What site-

formation processes created the deeply buried archeological record at Kanorado.

In addition to the excavations at the Kanorado locality, the field school will involve an archeological survey of playas and draws in the region, directed by Martin Stein (KSHS) and Dr. Rolfe Mandel (Kansas Geological Survey).

Field School activities, including the artifact-processing laboratory and

This article was written by Dr. Rolfe D. Mandel, director of the Odyssey Archaeological Research Program at the Kansas Geological Survey, and Virginia Wulfkuhle, public archeologist with the Kansas State Historical Society.

## Request a Registration Packet

To request a registration packet, mail in this coupon or contact the public archeologist at [vwulfkuhle@kshs.org](mailto:vwulfkuhle@kshs.org) or (785) 272-8681 Ext. 255.

The registration packet will be available in hard copy or on the KSHS web site at [kshs.org/resource/katpcurrent](http://kshs.org/resource/katpcurrent) around March 10, 2005. The packet contains forms for KAA and/or KSHS, Inc. membership; registration, scheduling, and medical information; options for lodging, camping, and food; a map of pertinent project locations; a list of recommended equipment; instructions for enrollment in formal classes; details about the KAA certification program; and a schedule of accompanying activities.

Registration forms submitted by May 6 qualify for a participation fee of \$20 for KAA and KSHS members and \$80 for nonmembers. After May 6 the participation fee is \$30 for members and \$90 for nonmembers.

Please send me a registration packet for the Kansas Archeology Training Program field school, June 4-19 in Sherman County.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone number \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail address \_\_\_\_\_

Number of individuals in party \_\_\_\_\_